

# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. XI.—NO. 47.

ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

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## The Deacon Case Again Up.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—[Special]—The ap-  
peal of Mrs. Deacon from the decision  
of the tribunal of the Seine which de-  
clared that she had no right to apply  
for a divorce from her husband and  
awarded the custody of the children to  
Mr. Deacon, came up before Judge  
Perivier yesterday and was adjourned  
for a week. The appeal of Mrs. Deacon  
against the jurisdiction of the court at  
Grasse to hear and determine the action  
for a divorce her husband has brought  
against her has been fixed for a hearing  
by the court December 8.

## Cleveland Attends a Wedding.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[Special]—  
President-elect Cleveland and Mrs.  
Cleveland attended the wedding this  
afternoon of Miss Virginia Coudert and  
Mr. Frederick H. Benedict. Mr. and  
Mrs. Cleveland are intimate friends of  
the Benedict family. The wedding  
took place at the residence of the  
bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick  
B. Coudert. Archbishop Corrigan offi-  
ciated.

## Western Union Declares a Dividend.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[Special]—The  
Western Union directors have declared  
a dividend of ten per cent. in stock, pay-  
able December 3.

## The Weather.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair till Satur-  
day night, northwesterly winds dimi-  
nishing, warmer Friday night.

The  
Lester  
Organ  
Leads The World.

## HOBIE MUSIC CO.

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## CLEVELAND'S GREAT MAJORITY.

He Will Have 300 Votes in the  
Electoral College

If He Carries Ohio, Which Seems Quite  
Likely, Though the State is Close—It  
Will Probably Require the Official  
Vote to Decide It—Governor Russell  
Elected in Massachusetts—The Repub-  
licans Concede Kansas to Weaver.  
West Virginia Safe for Cleveland by a  
Good Majority—Chairman Carter at  
Last Concedes Cleveland's Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—[Special]—  
The strong probability of an extra ses-  
sion of Congress immediately following  
the inauguration of President-elect  
Cleveland is the subject of general con-  
versation in Washington to-day. A  
special session of the Senate is always  
called at the beginning of a new admin-  
istration to confirm members of the  
Cabinet and new diplomatic representa-  
tives of the United States abroad. But  
the present election having turned on  
the questions of domestic policy it is  
said to be obvious to experienced politi-  
cal leaders of all parties that an extra  
session of both Houses of Congress will  
almost inevitably result.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster,  
among others, admits this. The coun-  
try, he says, challenged the judgment  
of the Republicans on the McKinley  
bill and the result must be accepted as  
the will of the people that a different  
policy should be put into effect. Ex-  
Secretary Bayard writes to a friend  
here to a like effect, adding that the  
people will expect this to be done with-  
out unnecessary delay.

Private Secretary Halford has re-  
sumed his duties at the White House.  
He arrived in Washington this morn-  
ing from Indianapolis. He frankly ad-  
mitted his surprise and disappointment  
at the result of the election and says he  
gave up all hope for the Republican  
ticket when he first learned of the  
heavy Democratic majority in Chicago  
and New York city.

The President did not have very many  
callers to-day and received scarcely any  
private advice on the subject of the  
election. He has accepted the result in  
the most philosophical manner, and is  
said to attribute his failure to hear from  
the party managers as a clear indication  
that they have nothing encouraging to  
communicate.

There are a number of vacancies in  
the higher offices of the executive de-  
partments of the government, and the  
problem of filling them has been con-  
siderably complicated by the result of  
the recent election. These positions  
are outside of the civil service law and  
regulations and are looked upon as the  
legitimate patronage of the party in  
power.

Under the present administration all  
of these places are or have been filled  
by men of Republican political faith as  
during the last administration they  
were filled by Democrats. It is ex-  
pected, of course, that when the ad-  
ministration changes on March 4 next,  
another general change will be made.  
In view of that fact the vacancies now  
existing cannot be regarded as alto-  
gether desirable prizes, as in about  
three months the appointees would, no  
doubt, be expected to step down and out.

It will be necessary, however, in order  
that public business may be properly  
carried on, that some of these vacancies  
be filled at once. Although there has  
been no lack of applications, yet it is  
doubtful whether any large proportion  
of them would be willing to accept these  
places, which they must so soon sur-  
render, and in making such appoint-  
ments President Harrison will probably  
find that the office must seek the man  
and not the man the office, which will  
be something of a novelty in his political  
experience.

In the Postoffice Department there is  
only one vacancy in the higher offices,  
and that is the office of first assistant  
postmaster general. Col. Whitfield's  
resignation went into effect nearly a  
month ago, and since that time Fowler,  
the chief clerk of the office, has been  
acting as first assistant. Under the law  
an acting first assistant can serve only  
thirty days, after which a permanent  
appointment must be made. If the  
vacancy is filled at all, Fowler and Bell,  
the second assistant postmaster general,  
have been mentioned for the place, but  
Wanamaker, it is said, has not yet fully  
decided who he will recommend, but he  
will presumably take some action soon.

In the Interior Department there is  
also one important vacancy, that of  
commissioner of the general land office,  
now being temporarily filled by As-  
sistant Commissioner Stone. It has been  
suggested that Carter might be induced  
to return and serve until March 4, but  
this is quite improbable. It is assumed  
that the heads of all the bureaus of the  
Department will be replaced by Demo-  
crats soon after the fourth of March and  
these, with a hundred or more chiefs of  
divisions, chief clerks and others out-  
side of the civil service, will constitute  
the main patronage of the government  
service in Washington.

In the War and Navy Departments  
there are no vacancies in any of the  
important offices. The same is true of  
the Department of State proper, but  
there are several diplomatic places va-  
cant, which are usually most enticing  
to would-be officeholders, but may now  
go begging. Some of these places are  
ministers of high orders, such as the  
Italian mission, Russian mission, Por-  
tuguese mission, Swiss mission and finally  
the Chinese mission. In all these cases  
but the last the Republican incumbents  
have resigned.

In the case of the Chinese mission,  
owing to Blair's rejection, the place is  
still held by Minister Donby, a hold-  
over from the last Democratic adminis-  
tration, who therefore appears to be  
safe to continue at his post for four  
more years unless President Harrison

should determine to make a change be-  
fore the 4th of March, which is impos-  
sible. There are practically now two  
vacancies in the important offices of  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,  
as Nettleton's resignation will take  
effect next month and Crouse, who ran  
as the Republican candidate for gov-  
ernor of Nebraska, has likewise resigned  
from the Treasury.

In the department of justice there  
will be a vacancy at the very head, At-  
torney General Miller having signified  
his intention of resigning, but it is not  
yet known whether this action will be  
taken as to require the President to  
make a Cabinet appointment before the  
4th of March. The President will also  
have four vacancies on the bench to fill  
between now and the 4th of March.  
These are the United States judgeships  
caused by the retirement of Judge  
Blodgett, of the Chicago district; by the  
resignation of Judge Montgomery, of  
the Supreme Court of District of Colum-  
bia; by the retirement of Judge James,  
of the same court on the first proximo,  
and by the resignation of Judge Dixon,  
of the Utah district. These are life  
positions and are really the most allur-  
ing prizes remaining within the gift of  
the administration.

Colonel Hepburn, who has just been  
elected to Congress from the Eighth dis-  
trict of Iowa, will probably retain his  
present office as solicitor of the Treasury  
until March 4. To-day's analysis of  
Congressional election returns shows  
that with the returns missing from  
twenty districts, in which the result is  
either entirely unknown or is very close,  
the Democrats have elected to seats in  
the House of Representatives of the  
Fifty-first Congress eighty-eight more  
Representatives than the Republicans.  
This majority does not include nine  
members-elect who are classified as  
either Fusionists or Third party men,  
nearly every one of whom will act with  
the Democrats in any proposed reduc-  
tion of the tariff taxes.

Their support, with the additional  
strength the Democrats are certain to  
derive from securing some of the twenty  
districts put in the "unknown" column,  
make it conservative to estimate that  
the Democrats will have a majority of  
100 members or more on the most im-  
portant question likely to come before  
the next House of Representatives—  
namely, the revision of the McKinley  
tariff law.

A number of fusionists are thoroughly  
in accord with the Democratic policy, as  
far as it goes, on all other questions.  
For instance, McLaurin, of South Caro-  
lina, and Rence and Bell, of Colorado,  
who are classified with the Third party  
men, are in general accord with the  
Democratic platform, save that on the  
currency question the first named has  
Alliance ideas and the two last named  
are radical free coinage men.

Three out of five of the fusionists  
elected in Kansas are also simply De-  
mocrats of what may be called the radical  
wing of the party. Leaving out the  
twenty unknown districts the House  
will consist of 207 Democrats, 120  
Republicans and 9 fusionists or Third party  
men.

An analysis by sections of the vote  
Tuesday for Congressmen shows that  
the Southern States, Maryland, Mis-  
souri and Kentucky being included in  
this category, will send 117 Democrats,  
only four Republicans and one Alliance  
Democrat, McLaurin, of South Carolina,  
to the next House, with four districts,  
two in West Virginia and one each in  
Kentucky and Missouri, in doubt. Of  
the four Republican Congressmen re-  
turned two come from Tennessee and  
one each from Kentucky and Missouri.  
The only apparent result of the fight  
made against the Democracy in the  
South was to strengthen its hold on  
public affairs.

In North Carolina, Cheatham, colored  
Republican, is defeated after surviving  
the landslide of two years and in Ala-  
bama a solid Democratic delegation is  
returned notwithstanding the efforts of  
Magee and others to split it.

Of New England's 27 votes in the  
next House, the Republicans got 18 and  
the Democrats six, three coming from  
Massachusetts and three from Connecti-  
cut. The second New Hampshire dis-  
trict is placed in the doubtful column.  
Four Middle States, New York, Penn-  
sylvania, New Jersey and Delaware,  
have 73 votes in the House, of which  
number the Republicans will cast 39 and  
the Democrats 34.

Fifty-six Congressmen will be returned  
from the Middle and Western States of  
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. According  
to the returns the Democrats will rep-  
resent thirty-two of the districts, the Re-  
publicans twenty-three, and one, the  
Sixteenth Ohio, at present represented  
by Pearson, Democrat, is said to be ex-  
ceedingly close. Although this is the  
only doubtful district named in the  
press dispatches the belief that  
other districts will be found to be doubt-  
ful as the official count progresses, sev-  
eral districts being always nip and tuck  
between the two parties.

The States of the Northwest and the  
agricultural West, beyond the Missis-  
sippi, will send twenty-nine Republi-  
cans, fourteen Democrats and five  
fusionists to represent it in the next  
House with two districts from Nebraska  
in doubt and the entire seven from Min-  
nesota placed in the same column for  
lack of information as to the successful  
candidates. The Republicans stand the  
best chance for securing a majority  
from nine unknown districts. Five  
fusionists come from Kansas. It is said  
that with the exception of Davis and  
Baker the fusionists are inclined to-  
ward the Democracy.

The silver States of Idaho, Montana,  
Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado split  
even on the Congressional election, three  
Republicans coming from the three  
States first named and three fusionists  
from the two latter States. Newlands, of Nevada, however,  
is inclined toward Republicanism. The  
Pacific coast is entitled to eleven Con-  
gressmen; Washington and Oregon each  
will send two Republicans and Califor-  
nia will send four Democrats and per-  
haps more, three districts being close  
between the two old parties. Later re-  
turns place the Kansas vote for Con-  
gressmen much in doubt, and also place  
in doubt the Fifth North Carolina dis-

trict, it being asserted with equal pos-  
sibility by the different correspondents  
that it has fallen to the Democrats and  
to the Republicans.

The judiciary is the only branch of  
the government which will remain un-  
der the control of the Republican party  
after the 4th of March. United States  
judges are appointed for life, subject to  
the privilege of voluntary retirement on  
full pay after reaching the age of 70  
years, provided they have been ten  
years in service. District and circuit  
judges are as a rule Republicans, and it  
is unlikely that there will be a suffi-  
cient number of vacancies during the next  
four years to enable Cleveland, by new  
appointments, to give the Democratic  
party a majority of these positions, nor  
is there any probability that the next  
administration will have an opportunity  
to make the United States Supreme  
Court Democratic.

As this is the court of final resort on  
all questions of constitutional or federal  
law, the political predilections of its  
justices may at any time become a mat-  
ter of importance through the freedom  
of the court from influence by consid-  
erations extraneous to legal points at issue  
in any case before it is conceded. The  
places on the supreme bench which it is  
most likely Cleveland will have an op-  
portunity to fill (if there be any vacan-  
cies at all) are at present occupied by  
Democrats, Justices Field and  
Lamar. Chief Justice Fuller is the only  
other Democrat on the bench.

The remaining six members are Re-  
publicans and, except Justice Blatch-  
ford, none of them are within five years  
of the age at which they may retire at  
full pay. Justice Blatchford is in vig-  
orous health and as he likes his work  
he is in no hurry to take advantage of  
the opportunity the law affords him, he  
having served ten years last spring.  
The other five members of the court,  
viz., Justices Harlan, Gray, Brown,  
Brewer and Shiras, are men hardly  
past middle age and so far as appear-  
ances go are each good for a decade of  
service yet.

## AT THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Successful Leaders Spend the Day in  
Congratulating Each Other.

Special telegram to THE TIMES from the Na-  
tional Democratic Headquarters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—[Special]—  
Senator Gorman and Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor Sheehan came to the Democratic  
national headquarters yesterday after-  
noon and spent some time with Mr.  
Harrity, chairman of the Democratic  
national committee.

Mr. Dickinson, chairman of the na-  
tional campaign committee; Mr. Wil-  
liam C. Whitney, Mr. Wallace, commit-  
teeman from Washington, and Mr.  
Sheerin, secretary of the national com-  
mittee, were exchanging congratula-  
tions on the result of the election before  
leaving for their respective homes.  
Senator Gorman will remain in town for  
a day or two. Mr. Dickinson will spend  
a few days with friends near the city.

Mr. Sheerin will remain in charge in  
the absence of his colleagues, who have  
been at headquarters during the cam-  
paign. Nearly all of them will return  
next week for the final closing up of af-  
fairs of the committee for the year.

The following dispatches were re-  
ceived at the Democratic national head-  
quarters:

"Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 10, 1892.

"To Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Chairman of the  
National Democratic Committee, and con-  
gratulations for the splendid victory."  
A. E. STEVENSON.

"Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 9.

"Hon. W. F. Harrity, Chairman Democratic Na-  
tional Committee.  
"I congratulate you and thank you for the  
splendid victory you did so much to achieve."  
A. E. STEVENSON.

"Signed" ADAM E. STEVENSON.

## The Vote.

The correct vote for President accord-  
ing to States is as follows:

STATES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Weaver
Alabama.....	11	—	—
Arkansas.....	8	—	—
California.....	9	—	—
Colorado.....	6	—	—
Connecticut.....	6	—	—
Delaware.....	3	—	—
Florida.....	13	—	—
Georgia.....	13	—	—
Idaho.....	—	3	—
Illinois.....	24	—	—
Indiana.....	15	—	—
Iowa.....	13	—	—
Kansas.....	—	10	—
Kentucky.....	13	—	—
Louisiana.....	8	—	—
Maine.....	8	—	—
Maryland.....	8	—	—
Massachusetts.....	15	—	—
Minnesota.....	15	—	—
Mississippi.....	6	—	—
Missouri.....	9	—	—
Montana.....	17	—	—
Nebraska.....	—	8	—
Nevada.....	—	3	—
New Hampshire.....	10	—	—
New Jersey.....	26	—	—
New York.....	36	—	—
North Carolina.....	11	—	—
North Dakota.....	—	3	—
Ohio.....	23	—	—
Oregon.....	4	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	32	—	—
Rhode Island.....	4	—	—
South Carolina.....	9	—	—
South Dakota.....	—	1	—
Tennessee.....	12	—	—
Texas.....	15	—	—
Vermont.....	12	—	—
Virginia.....	12	—	—
Washington.....	—	4	—
West Virginia.....	6	—	—
Wisconsin.....	12	—	—
Wyoming.....	—	3	—
Total.....	300	112	32

## Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—[Special]—  
The result of the election in Ohio is  
still in doubt, and the indications are  
that only the official count will decide  
it. The Democratic State committee  
have authentic returns from seventy-six  
counties, and estimating the results in  
the twelve other counties they claim  
that Cleveland has carried the State by  
a plurality of 1,270, and that Taylor,  
Democrat, is elected secretary of State  
by a still larger plurality. The Republi-  
can committee has received word from  
all the counties of the State except  
Licking, Monroe, Tuscarawas and Wyandotte,  
and estimating the results in these  
counties they claim the election of  
Taylor, Republican, secretary of State,  
by a plurality of 1,413, and that  
Harrison has carried the State.

The committee states that an error of  
935 votes in Cuyahoga county has been  
discovered and that the correction gives  
them an advantage. The Democrats  
have elected eleven and the Republi-  
cans ten Congressmen, the former carry-  
ing five Republican districts, the Ninth,  
Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and  
Twenty-first, and defeating Ashley,  
Johnson, Poorman, Morgan and Lodge,  
Republican candidates. On Presidential  
and State tickets both parties claim a  
clean sweep and the result may not be  
definitely known before to-morrow.

ALLIANCE, O., Nov. 10.—[Special]—  
Probably one of the biggest surprises of  
Tuesday's balloting was the election of  
Dr. George P. Ikert, Democrat, in this  
McKinley's district. Complete returns  
wipe out the usual Republican majority  
of 2,593 and elect Ikert to Congress over  
Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., of this city, the  
Republican candidate, by a majority of  
1,000.

MINNESOTA.  
ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—[Special]—Re-  
turns from Duluth this morning confirm  
the Democratic claim of the election of  
Baldwin to Congress in the Sixth dis-  
trict over Seale. Baldwin's election is  
conceded by Secretary Bixby, of the Re-  
publican State central committee, who  
claims positively that the Republicans  
have been successful in the First, Sec-  
ond, Fourth and Fifth Congressional  
districts.

Hall, Democrat, is elected to the  
Third, and the Seventh is in doubt  
with chances in favor of Feig, Republi-  
can, who claims 1,000 plurality over  
Boen, the People's party candidate. He  
has received no returns from some of  
the counties and there is still a possi-  
bility that he is defeated.

At the Republican headquarters it is  
claimed that the Republicans have made  
net gains of twenty-four assemblymen,  
which would wipe out the anti-Republi-  
can majority of two years ago and in-  
sure the re-election of Davis to the  
United States Senate. The claims in-  
clude nine in Minneapolis and Hennepin  
county, from which no official or even  
unofficial returns have been received.  
The danger to the Republicans is in  
Hennepin county.

If their claims there are not con-  
firmed by the returns they will prob-  
ably lose the legislature. But as Nelson,  
the Republican candidate for governor,  
has carried that county by 3,500 there  
seems little doubt that the legislature  
ticket has also been successful. No  
tabulated statement has been made up  
of the vote on the national and State  
tickets, but there is no reason to be-  
lieve the Republican plurality of either  
will fall below 12,000 to 15,000.

ILLINOIS.  
CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—[Special]—Com-  
plete returns from the city of Chicago  
and Cook county show that Cleveland  
has carried Cook county by 32,000 plu-  
rality, and that Altgeld, the Democratic  
candidate for governor, has carried the  
county by 31,000 plurality, so that in the  
great German Republican stronghold of  
the State Cleveland and Stevenson have  
actually run ahead of the German Demo-  
cratic candidate for governor. The  
only explanation for this is that the  
statement by Washington Hossing, edi-  
tor of the Staats Zeitung, to President-  
elect Cleveland and Democratic national  
committee that the Germans of Illinois  
would support him and the entire Demo-  
cratic ticket, has been verified by the  
results.

The lead of Cleveland over Altgeld is  
probably due to the votes of certain  
Democrats and independents who sup-  
ported the Democratic national ticket,  
but who refused to vote for Altgeld for  
governor on account of his socialistic  
affiliations.

Returns from 655 country precincts  
outside of Cook county, out of a total of  
710, give Harrison a total vote of 126,089;  
Cleveland, 116,076. Harrison's plurality  
in these precincts is 10,013. This would  
indicate that the official returns from  
the whole State will show a Democratic  
plurality of about 20,000 for the national  
ticket. The plurality for the State  
ticket will not vary materially from  
these figures.

## Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—[Special]—The  
Congressional delegation from Michigan  
will probably stand: Democrats, 5; Re-  
publicans, 7. Both houses of the legisla-  
ture are Republican.

All the election returns of this State  
are not in yet, and much dissatisfaction  
is felt over the slowness of the count  
under the new Australian ballot system.  
It is certain that the following Congress-  
men have been elected: First district, J.  
Logan Chapman, Democrat; Second,  
James S. Gorman, Republican; Third,  
H. F. Thomas, Republican; Fourth,  
Geo. F. Richardson, Democrat and People's  
party; Sixth, D. D. Aikin, Democrat;  
Seventh, Justin E. Whiting, Democrat;  
Eighth, William S. Linton, Republican;  
Tenth, Theo. E. A. Wendock, Democrat;  
Eleventh, John Avery, Republican;  
Twelfth, Samuel M. Stevenson, Republi-  
can.

In the Ninth district the vote is close,  
but J. W. Moon, Republican, is prob-  
ably elected. The electors stand nine  
Republicans to five Democrats, the lat-  
ter being from the eastern district at  
large and the First, Second, Seventh  
and Tenth districts. On joint ballot  
the Republicans will have a majority of  
the State legislature, insuring the elec-  
tion of a Republican United States  
Senator. Nothing definite can yet be  
had as to the vote cast by the Prohibi-  
tionists and Populists.

## Colorado.

DENVER, Nev. 10.—[Special]—Re-  
turns from forty-one counties in this  
State, out of fifty-five, indicate that the  
Democratic-Populist ticket has elected  
every candidate, from electors to con-  
stable. This is the first time in the  
history of the State that the Republi-  
cans have failed to elect a portion, if  
not all, of their ticket. The Republi-  
cans concede the Democrats everything,  
with the exception of Helm, for gov-  
ernor, who, they claim, has been saved  
by five hundred votes. This hope, how-  
ever, will probably not be realized.

The majorities as given at 11 o'clock

Continued on page 3.

## MEETING OF THE CITY FATHERS.

Large Amount of Business Was  
Transacted.

The Board of Public Works Report in Re-  
gard to Sewers and